NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Eventa.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE died at his hom in Roseburg, Ore., on the 19th, aged 79.

THE President nominated Gen. James Longstreet, now Minister to Turkey, United States Marshal for Georgia.

THE effort to displace John Kelly as head of the New York Tammany organiza-tion at the recent election failed.

HON. ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for several terms Representative in Congress from Michigan, is dead, aged 60.

COL. FRED. GRANT has resigned from the Army for the purpose of entering the employ of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Bailroad as civil engineer of the

SECRETARY RUAINE has been forced to take a few days' vacation on account of his impaired health, which is said to be greatly augmented by the onerous duties of his important office.

THE Vienna police have seized a series of letters and other documents written by Most, editor of the London Freiheit, and other Socialists. The papers prove Vienna to be selected by German Socialists as the center of their agitation.

THE house of Eugene Parnell, a farmer at Hastings, Neb., was struck by light-ning and burned the other day. Mrs. Par-nell was disabled and perished in the flames. Her husband succeeded in dragging himself from the house, but his recovery is doubt-

THE United States Courts it seems have no jurisdiction in the Missouri land fraud cases, and the accused parties will be proceeded against by indictments in the State Criminal Courts. Lindsay has already been indicted, and some of the others will probably meet with the same treatment.

THE President has nominated Richard A. Elmer, of New York, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, vice A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department; George B. Everett, United States Collector of Internal Revenue Fifth District of North Carolina.

THE International Monetary Conference convened in Paris on the 19th. Fifteen States were represented—Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, England, Greece, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland. The English and Italian delegates had not arrived. On motion of Mr. Evarts, Delegate Magnin, French Minister of Finances, was elected President of the Conference.

A WASHINGTON Associated Press dispatch of the 21st says: The action of the President in removing Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has revived the matter of the star route service and former charges in that connection. Not only has Brady been removed, but the President has ordered that the star route matter be thoroughly investigated with a view of ascertaining all who had any connection with it. Post-master-General James is conducting the investigation, and it is given out that he has discovered enough to warrant the removal of several officials in the department. It is stated that some of the accused parties will be indicted in the end. In a short time James will publish the result of the investigation, but at present the Department only says that hundreds of thousands of dollars were unnece-arily expended in expediting routes, and that when all useless expenditures are cut down the Post-office Department will be nearly self-sustaining.

On the morning of the 21st, as the night express train west-bound on the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was moving at ordinary speed across the trestle-work over the Mere-dosia River, one mile south of Albany, Ill., the trestle gave way, and the train without warning was suddenly precipitated into the The train consisted of an engine, tender, baggage-car, passenger and sleepingcars. All went down except the which remained suspended sleeper, the end of the bridge at an angle of forty-five degrees, the upoff down stream. The passenger coach lodged against an island forty rods away, and the baggage-car stuck in the middle of the stream about the same distance. Three persons were rescued from the top of a car as it floated down the stream, and others saved themselves by springing upon the abutments of a wagon-bridge some distance below. The engineer and fireman disappeared with the cab in deep water. Eight lives in all are reported to have been lost.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Lord Beaconsfield, died at 5:30 a. m. on the 19th, after an illness of several weeks' duration. He was born in Loudon Dec. 21, 1805; commenced his literary career at the age of 21 by the publication of "Vivian Gray," a novel which at once brought its author into prominence; at the age of 32 was first elected to Parlis ment, having been twice previously defeated; in 1849 he became the recognized leader of the Conservative party in Parliament; in 1852 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, was made a member of the Privy Council, and became leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons: in 1868, upon the resignation of the Earl of Derby, he became Prime Minister, but went out with his colleagues after the election in the same year in which the opposition received a large majority on the issue taken by the Government of disestab-lishing the Church of Ireland Ireland. in 1868 he was offered a peerage by the Queen, which he declined for himself, but accepted for his wife; in February, 1874, the Parliamentary elections resulting in a Conserva-tive majority, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Mr. Disraeli again became Prime Minister. which position he filled until the signal defeat of the Government at the last elewhen he retired to private life. The title of Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden was conferred upon him in 1874,upon his retirement from the leadership of the House

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

SMALL POX and typhus fever are

alarmingly prevalent in New York City.
PETER MCENTEE, aged 70, was killed mear Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., on the 19th, by his nephew, John McEntee, aged 17, who says the old man treated him badly. THE insurgent natives of the Zoolo Isles attempted to surprise the Spanish forces, but were repulsed with a loss of 100 killed.

THE town of San Marcial, for severa months past the terminal station of the on, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, was

almost totally destroyed by fire on the 18th.

THE Rock River flood has caused incalculable losses. The lower part of Ster-ling, Ill., including the Fair Grounds, is submerged, and the distilleries, with hun-dreds of cattle, are on an island, the water crowding dangerously on all sides. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track for five miles is completely covered with water and much of it is washed away. Two iron bridges at Elgin City have been swept away, the ice-gorge in the Fox River having broken and carried away the dams at Carpentersville and Dundee.

THE business part of Bound Brook N. J., burned on the 19th. Forty families are homeless. Loss, \$100,000; partly in-

AT South Berd, Ind., on the 20th Matthew Lutzanovitch cut his wife's head open with an ax and fatally injured her. He

s believed to be insane.

DE JARNETTE, who shot and killed his sister in a house of ill-fame at Danville Va., has been acquitted on the ground of in sanity.

THE unprecedented rise in the Des plaines River caused the breaking of the canal and the inundation of the entire district along Archer and Blue Island Avenues. Chicago. A similar state of affairs exists in Joliet and other towns along the canal. The osses, both to the State and to individuals. are very serious.

THREE prisoners in the Cook County jail, at Chicago, made a desperate but in-effectual break for liberty on the night of the 19th. During the melee a colored prisoner, named James Coleman, who went to the assistance of the guard, was shot and probably fatally wounded by McKay, one of the ringleaders in the emeute.

A DEAD body, supposed to be that of Rev. Robert Matlock, was found suspended to a tree on the mountains between Calico Rock and Batesville, Ark. Matlock was recently tried for the murder of Thomas Miller, a planter, of Independence County, last year, but was acquitted, and the pre sumption is he was lynched by friends of the murdered man. He belonged to the sect known as "Sanctificationists," whose teachings, it is alleged, are obnoxious to the public welfare.

THE north wing of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th Estimated loss between \$150,000 and \$175,-000. The fire originated in a bath-room, but in what manner is not known. The patients were all gotten safely out of the building after the alarm was given, but one of them. an old man named N. Ferkle, from Monroe County, returned unobserved to his room and perished in the flames. Two fire companies from Cairo, dispatched by specia train, did effective service in quenching the

SHERIFF W. F. BEATTIE, of Crittenden County, Ark., on the 21st was shot and killed by a negro named Hayes White, whom he was attempting to arrest for having rob-bed the store of Mr. Truckler, at Crawfordsville, a few nights previous. White had been previously arrested, but overpowered the officers and escaped, after having seriously wounded Turner Hendricks, a colored constable, and Emmett Sweptson, a white citizen, who were taking him to jail.

THE Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley met at Evansville, Ind., on the 20th, and discussed various matters relating to the coming season of epidemics.

THE Dittmar Powder Works at Binghamton, N. Y., were destroyed on the 21st Mr. Morrill took the floor. by the explosion of nitro-glycerine and 10,-000 pounds of powder. Buildings were demolished and property destroyed for miles around. On the same day an explosion in a powder-mill near Bridgeport, Conn., shook the city like an earthquake.

AT Aberdeen, Ky., on the 20th, Mrs. Catherine Cannon, aged 80, during the temporary absence of her daughter, with whom she lived, fell into the fire and was fatally burned. She was dead when the family returned.

A serious malady is afflicting the horses of Chicago. The disease is a very It appears first in the feet, malignant one. just above the hoof, and develops very rapidly. Veterinary surgeons describe it as a swelling, followed by a suppuration, which breaks out, producing a running sore. As the disease grows, the limbs become swollen and sometimes spreads to the body. When this occurs it is ant to be fatal. It seems to be a sort of aggravated form of the scratches and is apparently caused by long and con tinuous exposure to cold and wet

CYRUS YOUNG, known as the "Coal King of the Tuscarawas Valley," was almost instantly killed near Lawrence, O., by being caught in the shafting of a portable engine. He was considered the wealthiest man of Stark County, the value of his possession being estimated at \$1,000,000.

FIVE men were drowned by the sweep ing away of a bridge over Bock River at Milan, Ill., and five more were drowned in the same stream at Beloit, Wis., by the

foundering of a boat. JOHN HOLLOWAY has been arrested at Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, Ind., to answer for the alleged crime of murdering his wife and one-year-old babe, in April 1880. To conceal the crime it is alleged be burned the house. The circumstances were very much against Holloway from the start but no one would venture to have him ar

MRS. WALKER, of Canton, and Mrs Martin Coffee, of Weathersfield, Conn., were fatally burned on the 21st, being sur-rounded by flames while burning brush.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

APRIL 18.—The reassembling of the Senat after its three days' recess was marked by no change in the situation. The usual routine motions were gone through with in a perfunctory manner. The speakers of the day were Messrs. Dawes, Saulsbury, Burnside and Beck, but, with the exception of some sharp sparring between Dawes and Beck, the oratorical display was without especial interest.

APRIL 19.—As a step toward breaking the existing deadlock, Senator Blair offered a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the into Turkey is prohibited.

Senate, the public interests requir's Congress to be convened in public session immediately. Mr. Blair, in support of his resolution, urged the duty of the Senate to confirm the Pre-ident's nominations, n.24 held in abeyance, and which he believed could only be accomplished by the calling of a special session of Congress. Senator Logan made a speech of some length, in reply to the oft-repeated charge that he had been in sympathy with the South at the breaking out of the rebellion. He said he was not accustomed to refute slanders, but as the charge that he had been in sympathy with the rebellion head been in sympathy with the rebellion he head been in sympathy with the rebellion he history of his conduct and the breaking out of the war. At the breaking out of the rebellion he had lived at Marion, Williamson County, Ill. People of that county had been Democrate, most of them from the South. On the 5th of April, 1861, a few Democrate had got together at Marion and passed resolutions in favor of secession and rebellion. In May following some men from Williamson County had been organized into a company by Thorndyke Brooks, a Maryiander, and had joined the Southern army. Of those resolutions or of men leaving for the South he had no knowledge, and the charge he had finstigated that conduct was absolutely false. He received a large number of letters from prominent citizens of Illinols, all of them.

ted that conduct was absolutely false, ceived a large number of letters f ominent citizens of Illinois, all of th received a large number of letters from prominent citizens of Illinois, all of them, he stated, being Democrats, testifying to the fact he had always been loyal to the Union, and contradicting all charges which had been made against him of sympathy with the rebellion. He also read a letter from Thorndyke Brooks to prove he (Logan) had known nothing of the departure of the men of Williamson county to join the rebellion. In conclusion, he said: "I put this testimony on record for this reason, that my children afterme may not have these sianders thrown in their faces without the power of repelling or repudiating them. The reason is, still further, I put them on record that they may endure in this Senate clumber, so they may be notice to Senators of all parties and creeds that hereafter in this Senate no insinuation of that kind will be submitted to by me. I do it for this purpose as notice that insinuations shall not be made hereafter on this floor in my presence by any man. I will not submit to it any longer."

APRIL 20.—To-day's session of the Senate APRIL 20.—To-day's session of the Senate

APRIL 20.—To-day's session of the Senate was enlivened by another spirited dobate, the principal participants being Messrs. Butler, Burnside, Dawes, Jones, Brown and Frye. The latter opened the ball with a hot political speech, in which he denied that "outrages" had ceased to exist in the South, as claimed by the Democrata. Mr. Butler said Mr. Frye made use of the old dodge of politicians and lawyers, of calling "stop the!," in order to divert public attention from the real issue. The real question here was, "Had there been a disgraceful bargain in this Senate by which the offices of the Senate were to be turned over to those to whom they do not belong," Mr. Burnside: "Or whether the majority shall rule or not." Mr. Butler: "That has nothing to do with it." Mr. Burnside (excitedly): "If say there has been no bargain, and any man who says there has been says what is false." Mr. Butler paused before making any reply, which pause was taken advantage of by Mr. Burnside to repeat the statement that the statement that there was a bargain was false. Mr. Butler (quickly): "The Senator may characterize it as false as much as he pleases. I say inasmuch as the Senator has seen fit to say the charge is false (after a nause) I will not make it in this chamber." Mr. Burnside: "I say any man who says there is a bargain says what is false; and now the Senator may say what he likes. I say it is false, false, false (emphasizing each repetition of the word with a blow of his cleanched hand upon his desk), in every word, in letter and in spirit. Laughter and applause.] I have heard this thing long enough. I do not, as an honorable man, propose to sit here and listen to it, and any man who says there is a corrupt bargainon this side of the chamber, I say, tells a falschood." Mr. Butler (calmly): "The Senator has the right to say what he pleases. I am not to be betrayed into any excitement." Mr. Burnside: "I am in perfect good humor and perfectly calm, Mr. Burnside's manner and disclaimer.] I am in perfect good humor and perfectly c was enlivened by another spirited debate, the principal participants being Messrs. Butler,

APRIL 21.—A quiet and uneventful session. Senator Jonas read a telegram received by him from Lieut. Gov. McHenry, of Louisiana, in reference to the alleged "outrage" upon one Heath, of Massachusetts, referred to by Senator Dawes in his speech a few days previous. The telegram was as follows: "Heath's statement absolutely false; property burned to obtain insurance, \$4,000; valuation by appraisers to adjust loss, \$1,400. Matter investigated by Grand Jury at last term, and a letter from Judge Bridger says that at the July term sufficient evidence will have been obtained to find bill."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

In the Senate, on the 22d, the usual motion for an executive session was lost, and

THE Secretary of the Interior has reeived a circular issued by the "Freedmen's Oklahoma Association" of St. Louis J. Milton Turner President and Hannibal C. Carter General Manager. It promises 1,600 acres of land to every freedman who will go and occupy the public lands of Oklahoma. Secretary Kirkwood has referred the circular to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with a view to ascertaining the legality of the proposed occupancy of the Government reservations in that Territory.

AT Charleston, ten miles from Tomb stone, Arizona, three cowboys entered the store of Springer & Hacker and compelled the proprietor to open the safe, from which they took \$800. Although disguised, the robbers were recognized. The following night Deputy Sheriff Bell and a posse surrounded a house, demanding their surrender. The demand was answered by a volley from Winchesters, when the arresting party opened upon the robbers with shot-guns. ortally wounding two, Burns and " foot" Jacob.

A BERLIN correspondent says that the Czar will reside at the diminutive chateau of Gatschinak, guarded by six cordons of soldiery. His Majesty is never seen outside the inner circle. Aniteschoff Palace, the town mansion, has been intrusted to the guardianship of 300 men of the Pavlowsky Guards. A Nihilist manifesto, announcing the ap-proaching death of Alexandra III; has been received by all the Russian Ministers and

court officials. THE National Convention of the Land League opened at Dublin on the 21st. One thousand delegates were present. Parnell presided. A resolution was adopted declarng Davitt should be released, and thanking Irishmen in America for their support. The plinious expressed by delegates were strongly adverse to the Land bill, but it was gen erally considered the measure should not be

rejected until an effort is made to amend it. An order is issued by the Post-office Department declaring postal cards unmail-able with anything but the direction on the

address side. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND emigrants left Hamburg for America the first three nonths of the present year, against 8,000 for the same time last year.

On the 1st of June the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company will change the gauge of their road from the Southern standard, 5 feet, to the Northern standard of 4 feet 8 1-2 inches. This is the first important road east of the Mississippi

THE importation of American pork

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Bruggists and the Probibitory Law. The Kansas State Pharmaceutical Sci ety, at its recent session at Topeka, unanily adopted the following:

MURRIAS, We the Pharmaceutical Associ-tion, representing largely the druggists of the state of Kansas, having met for the purpose of considering our pratical relation to the re-ently enacted figuor law, and disclaiming my intention of placing ourselves in antag-mism or as an obstruction to the execution

onism or as an obstruction to the execution of the same, and WHEREAS, the delegation under the said law, to the druggists of the State, of authority to dispense intoxicating liquors for the excepted purposes is so hampered with restrictions and burdensome provisions as to reader the trust attempted to be conferred a dangerous and delicate one to the druggists of this State, however carefully and conscientionally they might attempt to execute it, the proper interpretation of the law being so uncertain, so excessive, and the innocent bondamen bethey might attempt to execute it, the proper interpretation of the law being so uncertain, so excessive, and the innocent bondamen being probably liable to forfeiture of the amount executed in addition to the penalties of fine or fine and imprisonment imposed against the druggist himself in case of even the first technical violation of the law, and Whereas, We understand that it is the wish of the State officials, as well as this Association, that test cases be made at an early date, to secure a proper authoritative interpretation of the disputed provision of the law, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, That we recommend to the druggists of the State that no application for permits covering the sale of intoxicating liquors be made, except for test cases, until the law shall have been so interpreted by the Supreme Court of this State as to make plain our status under it, particularly with reference to the provisions of Section 10, and that in the meantime no sale of liquors be made.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Association are hereby instructed to take such measures as shall most speedily result in a legal test of the provisions of Section 10, and of such other portions of the present Temperance law as may be nece-sary for a clear and final interpretation of the law.

Miscellaneous Items.

May 4 is the day appointed for a mass neeting to be held at Winfield of all those who are in any way interested in the ques-tion of raising and handling sheep. Al the sheep owners in the county will be there, and it is expected that a fine collection of sheep will be on the ground, one of the features of the meeting being prizes to the owners of the best animals. Several shearing machines of different patterns will be on the ground and publicly tested as to their efficiency. An invitation is extended to all, and it is hoped that a large attendance will be had, for this undoubtedly is a question of vital interest, not only to Cowley, but to the whole southern portion of the State.-Arkansas City Traveler.

From the best information at hand we feel justified in saying the wheat crop of 1881 in Cowley County is much better than reports from some localities would indicate. The increased acreage will compensate for all that is damaged as yet, and with the usual amount of rain fall from now on, heavy crops are insured. We have in some in-stances heard that the chintz-bug is at work, but no considerable damage is done to fields as yet.—Winfield Telegram.

The Topeka Odd Fellows are to cele

brate in fine style, on the 26th, the sixtysecond anniversary of the founding of the order.

A New Hampshire company of capitalists propose to build a car factory in Atchison, if the city will give them \$15,000. They pledge themselves to employ 400 hands. Topeka gave a majority of about 500

n favor of the railroad bonding project. The Burlingame Chronicle Rev. G. W. Henning, of the M. E. Church of this city, is a member of the State Board. having in charge the care of freedmen coming to Kansas from the South. He inform us that the Board has received, cared for and distributed over one hundred thousand of these people and been the means of turning ten thousand more into other States There seems to have been some dissatisfaction in the State Board, and at its last meeting the entire Board resigned, leaving the reorganization to a committee appointed for the purpose. Mr. Henning also informs us that the Board has done all in its power to check the incoming of these people, spending much money in the effort, but without avail. They are bound to come to Kansas, the home of old John Brown. The Board is quite anxious for the future. The exodus has again commenced, thousands are now on their way. In answer to a question whether the Board knew or where these movements were going to take place, he replied that they did not; their only sources of information dispatches, and their duty was simply to distribute aid furnished them by the charitable people of the North when the refuge arrive in the State. He also informed us that the Board had received tenders from Southern commercial centers of unlimited means to check the exodus, but this was be

yond their power." A summarized crop report from near ly every county in the State shows that on the whole the winter wheat crop is in excellent condition—better than usual at this season. The crop now depends upon rains. The farmers say with favorable weather the crop will be the largest ever harvested in Kansas The spring wheat crop appears to be in a favorable condition. In seventeen countie its condition is poor. In forty-three it is a poor crop, and little confidence is felt in it.
The aggregate acreage of rye is rather limited and the reports as a whole are quite favor-

Daniel Johnson, a Swede miner, was run over by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe express at Osage City, and his head was completely severed from his body and his right hand cut off. Johnson was about 24 years old, a single man, who had been in this country only one year. He has ne relatives in America. During the day, he had a large sum of money in his possession, and was drinking in a low saloon, and there are grave suspicions of foul play.

In the United States District Court at Topeka, in the case of the United States against Halderman, it was charged in the indictment that the defendant had opened s registered letter and taken therefrom lawful money. The evidence showed that the letter contained a national bank note. Defendant's counsel argued that this was not lawful money of the United States. His objection was sustained by Judge Foster, and the defendant acquitted.

There are many curious traditional formalities in connection with royal marriages in Germany. On a recent occasion the marriage contract was signed on a certain table covered with red velvet, which is by tradition set aside for this special purpose, and the bride had to take the crown of diamonds from a handsome pietra dura table, originally the property of the Emperor's mother, in front of which all royal Princesses have to decorate themselves with jewels before proceed-ing to the nuptial altar. The wreath in her hair was of myrtle leaves, and blossoms from a tree planted by Queen Louise seventy-five years ago.

The Recent Floods in Dakota.

A Spoux Crzy (Iowa) special to the Chicago

A Stoux Carr (Iowa) special to the Chicago Tribuns of the 19th says:

At a little station, on what was once the Dakota Southern, called Mecklin, are 174 people, men, women and children. All are quartered in Taylor's Elevator, living on the bare boards, without covering of any description, and many of them destitute of the properciothing. Thirty of the number are seriously sick—nearly all the women in fact—and their condition is pitiable in the extreme. Yawls from Yankton have carried them some food, but they need, or soon will, much more. Their homes are desolated or utterly annihilated, their cattle and horses drowned, and even the very land, once theirs, so changed in appearance and covered with lee and sand that, the water gone, they can soarcely tell where their several boundaries are, or their localities fixed even. They can no more hope to raise crops this year than they can to resurrect their dead stock. Isolated from any but the rarest visits from their fellows, the weaker among them gradually succumbing to want, cold and despair, the long days and longer nights bringing naught of hope or comfort, who can wonder that even frontier hardiness and hopefulness have waned to the vanishing point. They are propresented as hadded in touching misery. that even frontier hardiness and hopefulness have waned to the vanishing point. They are represented as huddled in touching misery, causing stout men to gnow moist-eyed and curse their inability to give speedy relief. Even if they could be taken away there is no place to take them. Their neighbors are nearly as bad off, and lack the wherewith to relieve their wants. Your correspondent has been asked over and over again to try and awaken a practical sympathy for them among the Eastern people, and of my own knowledge I can say that clothing, food, medicine or money sent here would be faithfully distributed and accounted for. Should any donations be made I would advise that they be sent here care of Dr. W. R. Smith, any donations be made I would advise that they be sent here care of Dr. W. R. Smith, Mayor of Sloux City, or to Yankton, via this place, care of Captain D. D. Wheeler, United States Army. As soon as boats can run up the river the supplies could be carried to their several destinations. There need be no fear of sending an over-supply. The sufferers are absolutely destitute. With one or two men who have come down here in yawis I have had interviews, and they say it is completely beyond them to conceive why the loss of life was hot as entire and appalling as the destruction of property. That women and children especially should escape from such destruction of property. That women and children especially should escape from such an aggregation of terrible forces is inexplicable, and possibly time may reveal numerous casualties at present unsuspected. Let me tell you of one terrible voyage. About eight miles above Vermilion stood before the flood two log houses, the property of Hanson and Larison, brothers-in-law. On the day of the break-up Hanson got uneasy, but seems to have lost time trying to save his stock, so to have lost time trying to save his stock, so that he and his hired man had to take a boat, and therein carried his wife and children to Larison's house, which stood on a little higher ground. The men then returned for old Mrs. Larison, who is so feeble as to require assistance. Scarcely had they entered the house ance. Scarcely had they entered the house ere they felt it moving under them. Terror-stricken, they ran to the window to find them-selves in the center of a moving, crashing mass of ice and flood, steadily going down the river. Of the terrors of that dark rice who shall speak. The reverborating detonations of the huge blocks of ice, as, forced into the air, they fell again, grinding all beneath them into powder, the almost abso-lute certainty that in a few moments at best the house would give way and leave them struggling in the throes of the gorge, the agonizing fears the husband and father must have felt as to the fate of those left behind, whom he had no reason to suppose would es-cape, all made up a situation as terrible as any of Jules Verne's most harrowing imagination. But the stanch logs fasten-ed together by large wooden pins held firm, and seven miles below Vermilion, fifteen from the starting point, the ark of safe-ty found an Ararat, and rested, if not on dry ty found an Arara, and restes, it not on ary ground, at least on some motionless founda-tion. Forcing open the back door, fancy Han-son's astonishment at finding quietly chewing her cud and standing securely on a buge block of ice the favorite family cow, who had shared the perils of the awful journey, and is to day the perils of the awful journey, and is to day alive and well in Vermillon, having climbed the barricades of fee like a chamols. Hanson and his man, after a perilous journey over the newly-formed ice, succeeded in making their way to Vermillon, carrying old Mrs.' Larison with them most of the way. Meanwhile, those left behind in Larison's house had really suffered more, though not in apparently so much danger, for the house stood firm. A couple of brothers named Weeks, who live about four brothers named Weeks, who live abo brothers named weeks, who live about four miles north of Vermilion, volunteered to go to Larison's in a yawl, if possible, and learn the fate of those left there. After much danger and difficulty they reached the spot, finding all alive though sadiv distressed Mrs Hanson's

erts. I could multiply similar stories Saved by a Rosebush.

feet were frozen solid. All had lived for two days on raw chickens, the fowis having been

driven by fear into the house. Had hot help

arrived when it did death must have soon en-sued. These incidents and the particulars I

have given rest upon undoubtedly authentic

An exploring party, of which W. D. Pretty man, who resides back of Portland, was a member, were exploring a wild section of country, about fifteen miles this side of the Cascades, near Multnomah Falls, a few days ago. The gorges, ravines and runged mountain sides were covered deeply with snow upon the surfaceof which was a heavy crust as smooth as a sea of ice and as cold as the charity upon the surface of which was a heavy crust as smooth as a sea of ice and as cold as the charity of a millionaire. The party was making slow progress along the backbone of a divide. On the right-hand side was a slope of about 100 feet to an abrupt cliff, beneath which, about forty feet below, was a chasm filed with immense rocks. Mr. Prettyman was dressed in an oilskin coat, which was closely buttoned. While looking out over the valley beneath, his feet slipped, and he fell on the right side of the divide. The oilskin coat acted like a snow-shoe, and away went Mr. Prettyman, spinning down the mountain side like a flash. When within twenty-five feet of the precipice he grasped a rosebush, the only tree or shrub within reach, and as it tore through his hund, lacerating his fingers, he was brought to a stop nearly on the brink. It was a moment of horror, lest the shrub give way and he be dashed to death on the rocks below. His companions made all heate, and, throwing him a rope, he managed to crawl back to a place of safety, leaving a track of blood on the snow as it streamed from his torn and lacerated hands.—Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

Mortgaged Himself.

A CHARLOTTE (N. C.) special of a recent date to the Chicago Times says: "One of the most nemarkable deeds of mortgage probably ever made was put upon record in the Begister's nemerkable deeds of mortgage probably ever made was put upon record in the Begister's office here. According to the terms of this mortgage, Charles Didenover, an intelligent but impecuations man, conveys himself and all right and title to himself to another to have and to hold forever, to secure a debt he owes the mortgagee. The deed was duly witnessed, signed and sealed. Didenover is a married man, and therefore, under the laws of this State, before a man can convey any real estate his wife has to give her signature thereto, acknowledged before a Notary Public or Magistrate. Although it is doubtful whether the object in this case has the character of this property. Bidenover's wife waives all of her rights, title and claims to him in favor of the mortgagee, and has signed a deed of conveyance, and acknowledged the same with all due form before a Magistrate. The case is one of the most remarkable ever known in this section, and attracts wide-spread interest. If a man can mortgage himself and convert his body into legal collateral it will open up a new cass of security, which will be halled with great pleasure by many an impecunious man. If the legality of this deed is confirmed by the courres it will not be a great while before Didenover's example will be followed by many hard-pressed lebtors in the old North State."

—Church weddings are said to have gone out of fashion in New York.

gone out of fashion in New York.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

ten de un rejudo del Control de la Tento

-Statistics collected by Prof. C. G. Rockwood show that since March 1, 1880, there have occurred on the American continent forty-five earthquakes—thirty-five on the North American continent, four on the West India Islands, and six in South America.

A correspondent of the Michigan Medical News cites two instances which tend to show that door and window-screens protect the inmates of houses provided with them from malaria. It is certainly a precaution worth trying by those compelled to live in malarial districts.

The works for the proposed tunnel from Dover to Calais have made such satisfactory progress that its promoters are now able to employ three shifts of men constantly throughout the twenty-four hours, and are sanguine of being able to bore about thirty feet per day when all the machinery is completed.

when all the machinery is completed.

—In a paper on dew and fogs, Herr Dines says that morning fog along a river course arises when the water is warmer than the air over it, the evaporation going on more quickly than the vapor can be carried away, and is, therefore, condensed and spread as a fog. The evening fog on moist, low-lying meadow land he attributes to a lowering of temperature of the grass surface by radiation, and a conseqent condensation of the acqueous vapor in the lowest layers of the atmosphere.

The explorations recently made of

-The explorations recently made of —The explorations recently made of deep-sea bottoms show a novel constituent of such bottoms to be pumice dust, arising, it is presumed, from submarine voicanic action; so general is it, in fact, that it rarely fails to appear when carefully looked for in any of the dredgings, and it is believed to be the chief origin of the deep-sea clays. An additional element, which appears to have been detected at great depths, is "cosmic dust," or dust formed of aerolites. Another interesting point in these explorations. other interesting point in these explora-tions is the finding of manganese perox-ide in nodules inclosing organic remains—sharks' teeth and pieces of bone.

-The works for the Paris Exhibition of electricity will soon begin. A via-duct will be built for the English electrical railway by Siemens, which will convey visitors from the Place de la Concorde to the Palais de l'Industrie. The internal arrangements will only be made at the end of the Art Exhibition, which will take place from May to July. The French exhibitors of the electric light have come to an agreement in order to combine for the illumination of the nave and other parts. They are trying to obtain from the High Commission an idemnity for their working ex-

-Mr. Shelford Bidwell describes in -Mr. Shelford Bidwell describes in Naturet he result of some experiments in sending pictures by the telegraph. This he accomplished by using an apparatus resembling Bakewell's well-known copying telegraph. In the transmitter the image was focused upon a revolving cylinder, to which a selenium cell is attached. At the other end of the wire a platinum point presses against the surface of sensitive paper prepared by passing it through a strong against the surface or sensitive paper prepared by passing it through a strong solution of equal parts of iodide of po-tassium and water. The arrangement is such that the selenium cell, by intercepting the current, causes a white spot appear on the receiver corresponding in shape and size to the picture focused on the transmitting cylinder. The ex-periments are as yet crude, but full of promise.

PITH AND POINT.

-Nature unadorned-A leafless tree. -Philadelphia Chronicle.

-It will soon be a case of shear necessity with the sheep .- Detroit Free Press. -McStiven says the crowned heads of

Europe are all trembling in their boots. —Why continually speak of the printer's craft? As a rule typos are as honest as any tradesmen in the world.—N.

Y. News. -Even the broker will get broke. Yonkers Gazette. But the plumber is always plumb.—Cambridge Tribune.

-A man should always be polite to the minister who married him. Any other treatment might be misconstrued. -Philadelphia News. -There are 100,000 commercial tray-

elers in this country. Among such an array of drummers there must needs be many sticks.—Boston Transcript. -If we ever start a newspaper we shall call it "The Blood." It would

have a circulation all over the world .-Whitehall Times. Yes, and be univer-sally red.—Yaucob Strauss. -" Acquires the confection," is the

Boston girl's translation of "Takes the cake." Similarly, "The proper caper" becomes "The correct contortion."— Boston Times.

-"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried," and then as he saw a smile go round the room, he grew red in the face, and went away, mad .- Boston Post.

—An ethereal maiden called Maud Was suspected of being a fraud; Scarce a crumb was she able To eas at the table, But out in the pantry—Oh: Lawd! —Augusta Chr

—There has been a great deal of bad feeling between two Galveston families, heace there was much surprise when they intermarried. A friend, in speaking to the father of the bride, asked if the families had made friends. "Not a the families had made ricends. Not a bit of it. I hate every bone in my sonin-law's body." "Why did you let him marry your daughter, then?" "To get even with him. I guess you don't know that girl's mother as well as I do."—

Coloraton Neus. on News.

The recklessness with which some persons, when sick, swallow anything that anyone sees fit to recommend as likely to benefit them, has been illustrated afresh by three grown Yankess of the farming persuasion, resident in South Hadley, in the State of Massachusouth madey, in the State of Massachusetts. They were sick; a neighboring ruralist brought them some stuff in a bottle, which he said he had found under a fence, and had used with gratifying results; they dosed themselves with it on this recommendation; the stuff turned out to be horse liniment; one of the men is in a very bad way, and all the men is in a very bad way, and a three have sued the neighbor.